EXECUTIVE VIEWS FOR LAWMAKERS.

(Continued from page three.) ments have been held, one at Manti. Utah and the other near Fort Russell, Wyoming. The latter, held in August, Wyoming. The latter, held in August, 1966, was by far the most successful 1966, was by far the most successful and largely attended in the history and largely attended in the history of the guard. The attendance at this encampment was more than 50 per entit mecess of the attendance at the 1965 encampment; and about 60 per 1965 encampment; 27 per cent over 1908; encampment was more than 30 per encampment was more than 30 per cent in excess of the attendance at the 1905 encampment; and about 60 per cent over 1904; 27 per cent over 1908; and 27 per cent over 1901. A most valuable feature of the 1906 encampment was the active participation of the guard, for the first time in its history, with the regular army. The lessons learned from this contact are invaluable. From the fact that the government paid \$14,000 of the total cost of this encampment (\$21,000) and the further fact that the appropriation bill of this period that the appropriation of the senging of the various states, it is evidently the intention of the general government to make the national guard as nearly equal in efficiency to the regular troops as possible.

The National Guard of Utah will necessarily come into comparison with the militia of the other states at future encampments, and it is desirable that as good a showing as spossible shall be made. I therefore make the

ture encampments, and it is that as good a showing as spossible that as good a showing as spossible that he made. I therefore make the shall be made. I therefore make the shall be made. That the salthat as good a snowing as the shall be made. I therefore make the following suggestions: That the sallary of the adjutant-general be made at least \$1,800 per annum, in order that a man thoroughly competent in military and business matters may be secured, who will give all the time necessary to the work. The salary of the assistant adjutant-general should, in my opinion, be fixed at \$900 a year, and he should have the rank of colonel. The appropriation for the band should be \$500 per annum.

A rifle range should be fitted up by the state for the exclusive use of the guard. The officers at Fort Douglas have kindly allowed the use of the government range, with certain time limitations; but this is not considered sufficient. Wherever possible, armories should be built, to stop the payment of rental. This applies particularly to Salt Lake City, Provision

smincent. This applies particularly to Salt Lake City. Provision should be made to have a picked team to represent the state at the annual national shoot at Seagirt. In this connection the recommendations of the military secretary, appended to the adjuant-general's report, are respectfully called to your attention. The First battery should be reorganized, and as far as possible, men o. experience in military affairs, and especially the Philippine veterans, be drawn into this arm of the service. A law should be enacted requiring officers who have charge of government property to give

be enacted requiring officers who have charge of government property to give a bond for its safe keeping; and those to whom the property is issued should indemnify the officers issuing it.

Your attention is called to the fact that the law passed by the last legislature inadvertently omits mention of the commissary general on the governor's staff. This should be remedied. There are a number of other items, not in the adjutant-general's report, that I should be glad to consult with you about.

The appropriations asked for to meet the expenses of the guard during the next two years are tabulated in the report, and make a total of \$51. 400, without providing for increase of salaries. It seems impossible that the organization can do well on a smaller appropriation. I therefore recommend that all the items be allowed, if the state funds will were allowed. state funds will warrant.

HORTICULTURE.

The report of the state board of horticulture shows good work especi-ally along the lines of preventing and removing diseased conditions among he orchards of the state. Improved the orchards of the state. Improved methods of spraying, sanitation, quarantine, etc., are being adopted. There is also a greater desire on the part of orchardists to emphasize the commercial side of fruit-growing, and to enlarge the foreign market for Utah fruit by improving its quality and adopting better methods of handling and shipping.

If the efforts of the orchardists and with the members of the board re-sarding these matters, and the en-tire report is commended to your careful consideration.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The report of this bureau shows the usual careful and conscientious work, and contains information of great interest to citizens of the state. No recommendations are made as to legislation.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

During the two years 1905 and 1906 there were granted by this board 25 pardons, 13 paroles, and 10 commutations of sentence. In nearly every case the leniency extended has been appreciated by the prisoners, and in only a few isolated cases have paroles been violated or criminal courses resumed.

STATE BANK EXAMINER.

From the report of the state bank examiner it appears that his work has increased practically 100 per cent in the jast two years. Under the present law it is his duty to examine not only the corporate state banks, but building societies, loan and trust companies, and life and fire insurance companies. From the fact that the number of banks in the state has increased with such rapplity, and the indication that this increase will be fully as rapid in the future, I would recommend that the duties of the state has increased with such rapplity. crease will be fully as rapid in the future, I would recommend that the duture, I would recommend that the duture of the bank examiner be limited to
the examination of banks; that the
other institutions named be placed under the supervision of some other offier; and that the contingent fund of
the examiner be so adjusted as to render it possible for him to visit all the
hanks of the state as often as necessary, without asking the board of examiners for a deficit. Considering that
his duties now occupy all his time, I as duties now occupy all his time, I strongly urge that the salary attached to the office be increased and made commensurate with the labor and responsibility.

PRIVATE BANKS.

PRIVATE BANKS.

I wish again to emphasize the advisability of enacting a law to protect depositors in private banks. If the expers of banks hot incorporated under the laws of the state desire to have them exempt from examination, I believe that in all such cases the depositors should know the facts. I would therefore suggest that if a law is not passed requirals all private banks to submit to regular examination, they be at least respired to display at the receiving tellers whoo with the protection of the prote

be depositors should know the facts. I would therefore suggest that if a law is not passed requiring all private banks to submit to regular examination, they be at least resisted to display at the receiving telestry window the information that they are not subject to examination.

EXAMINERS OF BARBERS.

The reports of this board shows that way of enforcing sanitary regulations law has been done in the fabrier shops over which the state the proper and from other sources of insons afflicted with syphilis, consumplections and contaglous diseases are the first danger of the public. I receive has purishable by fine or imprison-himself to be afflicted with any disa barber shop, to apply for service in the state. For the proper

enforcement of such an enactment, I would respectfully suggest that each shop be required to display in a conspleuous place a placard stating that no person afflicted with any of the discases—specified in the act will be served; and that if such person asks for service and receives it, it shall be at his own risk, if the barber is not abvised of his condition. It would seem advisable also that the law shall provide for the punishment of the proportion of the government to regain possession of certain lands known or supposed to contain contains. prietor or foreman of any shop where such a person is knowingly served. It is suggested that you amend the law so as to make it operative through-out the state, and applicable to all bar-bers.

EXPOSITION ECHO. Official Report of Utah's Showing at

The Portland Fair.

The final report of the Utah commissioners of the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition, has been presented. It is a cause of congratulation that Utah was so well represented at this exposition, and received so favorable recognition. In the educational and mining departments, Utah woneasily over all other exhibitors, and in the other departments favorable comparison was made with all the states that entered. A state building was erected, in which the exhibits were advantageously placed; and entertainment was provided for guests from Utah, and a welcome extended to all visitors. Utah day was appropriately celebrated, and some of the cities of the state had their particular days. The Portland Fair.

All the exhibits were arranged with the purpose of representing in a typical, not an exaggerated way, the resources and products of the state. As in the case of the Louisiana Purchase in the case of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, the concentrating mill connected with the mining exhibit attracted much attention. The educational exhibit was enthusiastically commented on by visitors from all places. In agriculture and horticulture the state made a splendid display, which received many encomiums.

A detailed statement of the work

ums.

A detailed statement of the work done by the commission, and of the various awards made to the state, is contained in the report of the commissioners, which will be printed and furnished you. It gives me pleasure to be able to report that not all of the funds appropriated for the work of the commission were used. Two thousand five hundred dollars of the amount appropriated was not drawn. amount appropriated was not drawn, and \$189.12 was covered into the state treasury, making a total of \$2.689.12 not used. The economy and care exercised by the manager, the secretary the directors of the various exhibits and all others concernel, are worthy of especial commendation, and entitle these ladies and gentlemen to thanks of the citizens of the state. the

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

Statement as to Those at Jamestown And Seattle.

An exposition and celebration in hon-An exposition and celebration in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of America, will be held near Norfolk. Virginia, from May to November, 1907. Utah has been invited to participate in this celebration, with an exhibit and in other ways; and the National Guard of Utah has received an invitation to take part in an received an invitation to take part in an international naval, marine and military celebration to be held in the vicintary celebration to be held in the vicinity of Jamestown, from May 13 to November 1. I am informed that space for an exhibit will be provided free of charge in the "state's exhibit building" in case Utah should desire to place one. It is understood that it the guard participates in the review, it will be necessary for the state to pay all the expenses, and also those of the exhibit with the exception, of space in the with the exception of space in the

building.

I desire you to use your best judgment in determining whether or not Utah shall take part in this celebration. In view of the great historical importance of the event, it would doubtless be very desirable for Utah to participate, if the way seems clear to meet the necessary expenses.

At Seattle, Washington, from June 6, to November 30, 1909, the Alaska-Yu-

At Seattle, Washington, from June 6, to November 30, 1909, the Alaska-Yu-kon-Pacific exposition will be held. Major T. S. Clarkson, representing this exposition, called on me in September, 1906, and extended a formal invitation to the State of Utah to participate. A letter was also written by the director of exploitation, asking me to appoint a provisional commission of the state board on these commendable lines can be aided by friendly legislation, it should be done. You are respectfully regulated to conster the advisability of the manufacture of the manufacture of the state board on these commendable lines can be aided by friendto appoint a provisional commission to examine into the merits of the exposition, and consider the advisability of suggest that a law be made declaring are respectfully regulated to constant the constant and the lors of their money, have been involved, I have the honor to suggest that a law be made declaring and the lors of their money, have been involved, I have the honor to suggest that a law be made declaring and the lors of their money, have been involved, I have the honor to suggest that a law be made declaring and the lors of their money, have been involved, I have the honor to suggest that a law be made declaring and the lors of the examine into the merits of the examine The matter is respectfully referred to your honorable body for determination. Such information as you may need as to the aims and purposes of the exposition I shall be glad to furnish so far as I may

STATE LANDS.

Recent Attempts of Government to Recover Coal Lands Referred To.

The state board of land commis-sioners reports satisfactory conditions, and consistent care in conserving the valuable lands of the state. Special attention is here called to some items in the board's report:

in the board's report:

The artesian well attempted in Millard county was never completed. The land where it was being driven has been sold for \$8,000. The amount will yield the appraised value of the land, together with all the money expended upon the experimental well.

On account of increased land values, the present board raised the price of selected lands from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre, and school and state lands in proportion. Upon lands that have been and will be sold, following this increase in price, the revenues of the state will probably be increased upwards of half a million dollars, by reason of this action.

son of this action.
In accordance with authority grant-

DRINKS ALL HE WANTS

And Drinks it Whenever He Wants It. "I want what I want when I want

A Mich, man, who perhaps never heard Pruette sing the song, wrote the other day concerning Postum Food Coffee, "I am well and hearty. I drink all the Postum Cereal coffee I want and whenever I want—the more I drink the better I feel.

I was broken down in health with

I was broken down in health with acid dyspepsia, as the doctors called it; had been sick for five years and falling all the time. I would drink coffee for breakfast and then bloat up, my stomach would be so full of acid I'd belch up gas and have the water brash.

"Then would come heart burn, and a rumbling and cramp in my stomach all night would keep me awake. Then I'd go two or three days without eating, with some improvement. But as soon as I would eat something and drink coffee, I'd be as bad as ever.

"About three months ago I got so

You are doubtless familiar with the recent attempts of the government to regain possession of certain lands known or supposed to contain coal. The outcome of this action will be awaited with interest. In line with this, I would respectfully recommend that no lands belonging to the state, which are thought to be coal-bearing, be sold. The little land of this character that we have remaining should be held for lease, under such regulations as you think wise. The report of the board amplifies these matters, and contains information of great value. great value.

RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Excellent progress is being made by Excellent progress is being made by the government engineers on the Strawberry project. When completed, this first great reclamation project attempted by this department in Utah will bring under irrigation some 50,000 acres of land in Utah county, and will incidentally prove beneficial to Sait Lake county. We are safe in supposing that upon the successful completion of this project, other work of this kind will be done in Utah, to the great benefit of ione in Utah, to the great benefit of

ARID EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

ARID EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

As a direct result of the operation of arid experimental farms and the success attending descriptions of the state, a strong movement has set in for the improvement of arid lands. Thousands of acres have been secured by stock companies and private individuals, and we may look for a great increase in the wealth of the state from this source. The organization of the Transmissouri dry farming congress, which holds its first annual convention this month in Denver, will give still greater impetus to the movement.

the movement. Incidentally I would suggest that a strong effort be made to secure the next meeting of this congress for Utah. There is no more important subject afur state than the establishment

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The legislature in its 1903 session en-acted a law fixing the salaries of jusacted a law nxing the salaries of justices of the supreme court at \$5,000 per annum, and of judges of the district courts at \$4,000 per annum. It was the intention of the legislature that the fixing of these salaries in the sums named should do away with the payment by the state of the mileage of the judges. The law referred to expressly states that no mileage shall be paid to judges. But, apparently through an oversight, the old law was not repealed. I therefore respectfully suggest that you re-peal section 2651, Revised Statutes, 1898, as amended by chapter 103, session laws of 1901, the section under which mile-

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The president of the State Historical society advises me that the society is without a building for its headquarters and for the care of its valuable historical relics. He recommends that an appropriation be made to purchase a syitable site and erect at least the suitable site and erect at least the wing of a building for this organization. I favor such an appropriation, if it seems consistent with the financial condition of the state. The Historical so-clety is a valuable organization, and under proper conditions its work will be of great benefit to the state.

FOR INDIAN WAR VETERANS.

The fund appropriated by the former legislature for the purchase of medals for the Indian war veterans has been for the Indian war veterans has been exhausted, and a number of applications are now on file, with a strong probability that a large number will yet come in. The previous fund was \$500, and apparently not half of the claimants have been supplied. I would suggest that an appropriation be made by your honorable body for this laudable purpose.

GAMBLING.

In view of the many cases of gam-bling that have developed of late, in which laboring men and others entirely unable to stand the lors of their money, gambling a felony, instead of demeanor, as at present, and giving au-thority to the chief of police or the sheriff to confiscate all gambling apsheriff to confiscate all gambling appliances and destroy them at the city hall or the sheriff's office. I believe that, as now, the person conducting the game, the one engaging in it, and the party renting a house knowingly for the conduct of gambling, should be declared equally guility. It is my confident belief that such a statute, strictly and impartially enforced, will free the various communities of the state from this terrible evil. And I believe there is no one, expect the professional gamblers themselves, who will have the temerity to claim that gambling is a necessary evil. necessary evil.

SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

The number of automobiles in use in the state has increased so rapidly during the past two years that it seems opportune for a state law regulating their speed to be enacted. This need is emphasized by the fact that in the recent past a number of fatal accidents with automobiles have occurred, the victims being pedestrians. I am informed that stringent laws governing this matter are in force in some of the states, and I believe the public safety demands similar restrictions in Utah.

This matter is respectfully referred to you for your consideration and action. There is in my possession the German law on this subject, which, with some eliminations and amendments, may be adapted to conditions in Utah. The number of automobiles in use in

SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

Should be Prohibited as They Are Shock to Community Morals.

Shock to Community Morals.

In certain of the cities of the state theaters are allowed to open their doors and run regular performances on Sunday. This is so decidedly contrary to the moral and religious sense of a Christian community, that I regard it as a legitimate subject for legislation. I think you will agree with me that no theatricals, in the ordinary meaning of the term, should be permitted on Sunday. While each city in the state should regulate this matter within its own limits, it is a fact that in some cities, within the shadow of the churches—tragedy, melodrama, vaudeville, comedy, opera, and other forms of theatrical entertainment are allowed free rein on Sunday. In view of this free rein on Sunday. In view of this fact, I would strongly recommend that you pass a measure prohibiting such forms of public amusement on Sunday.

INCOMPETENT OPTICIANS.

Some time ago the Utah Association of Optometrists was organized, having as its object the raising of the standard of professional work in their line, and protecting the community against those who practise as opticians, without possessing the necessary skill to do their work well. In view of the fact that incompetent opticians may do a great amount of harm by permanently injuring the eyesight of those who go to them for advice, I would favor legislation making strict requirements of those whose business it is to fit glasses. A law should be passed establishing a state board of optomertrists, before which every one desiring to practise must pass an examination as to his ability. The eyesight of the people is as impotant as any other element of physical health, and should be equally safeguarded from incompetents.

NOTABIES PUBLIC.

Under the present state law regard-

HUSLER'S FLOUR!

Is the result of scientific milling of selected Wheats. An even High Grade all the time.

ing notaries public, no restrictions are specified as to age and citizenship of persons who may be appointed to that persons who may be appointed to that position. (See Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, title 47.) It is certainly advisable that the law be so amended as to require that all notaries public shall be citizens of the state, at least 21 years of

ON UNIFORM LEGISLATION. There are a number of important matters outside the jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States, on which uniform laws in the several states are desirable. Among these are the subjects of marriage and divorce, the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, the descent and distribution of property, law of sales, warehouse receipts, the execution and probate of wills, and others. The suggestion has been made that each state appoint a board of some three commissioners to board of some three commissioners to represent it in this matter. I am in hearty accord with this recommendation; and suggest that you authorize such a committee and provide by ap-propriation for its expenses.

A general act to accomplish this end has been sent to me by the secretary of the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, and I shall be pleased to submit it to your committees and confer with them on the subject of this enactment. I deem it proper to state for your information. ject of this enactment. I deem it proper to state for your information that 33 of the states and the District of Columbia have appointed such commissioners.

LAW OF LIBEL.

Maligning and Disreputable Journals Should be Held Accountable.

While I am strongly in favor of safe-guarding the freedom of speech and of the press, yet there is one respect in which I think the present law of libel should be amended. I refer to the com-mon custom of the newspapers and of public speakers, especially in the heat public speakers, especially in the heat of political campaigns and at other times of general excitement, of mis-quoting the remarks of opponents, at-tacking the character of honorable people, giving misleading reports of pub-lic meetings, and so on. I will also in-clude the custom of certain disreputable journals of causing to be published able fournais of causing to be published spurious letters or utterances attributed to individuals, and using these as a basis of attack and misrepresentation, intended especially for foreign consumption. I am safe in saying that any community in which this work goes on its irreparably injured thereby in repuis irreparably injured thereby in repu-

is irreparably injured thereby in reputation and finances.

I would recommend such amendments to the present law as will reach these cases with severe penalties, while encouraging a bold and fearless stand on the part of public prints that are bent on supporting the right and punishing prime whether public or private. Incrime, whether public or private. Un-fortunately, the publishers of many of these disreputable prints are financially irresponsible; and on this accoun I suggest that the law of criminal libel be given broader scope and made cap-able of freer interprtation, in order to reach cases worthy of punishment, but out of reach of the civil act on account of the impecuniosity of the people involved.

Any enactment on this subject must be carefully drawn, in order that it may stand the most rigid tests in the courts. But I would favor your going as far as the constitution of the state and the statutes of the United States will permit, in providing punishment for this abuse of the power of the press.

FRAUDULENT SCHEMES

Deceiving Mining Stock and Wildcat Promoters Should be Checked.

I have the honor to call your atten-tion to the stps already taken in California and at the mining congress rein the name of mining, having for their purpose the enriching of the promoter at the expense of the honest but deceived investor. The California statute, enacted by the legislature of that state in 1905, makes the flotation of these fraudulent schemes and the distribution of misleading statements to bolster them up, a felony punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both fine and imprisonment. A bill providing for the punishment of the promoters of these nefarious schemes was drafted by distinguished representatives at the American mining congress, an dadopted by in the name of mining, having for their can mining congress, an dadopted by that body for recommendation to the various state legislatures. Its pro-visions are similar to those of the Calithat body for

visions are similar to those of the California statute already referred to.

I would strongly urge in the interest of honest, legitimate mining, that a similar law be enacted in Utah. For while our state has been freer than others from these schemes, it is most desirable that steps be taken to rid the community of the few now being floated and to prevent, as nearly as may be, any recurrence of such frauds. I shall be pleased to submit to your I shall be pleased to submit to committees on mines and mining, if de-sired for their information and assist-ance, the California statute and the proposed bill adopted by the mining congress.

LAW AGAINST USURY.

Although the legal rate of interest in in the legal rate of interest in ght per cent per annum when i in an obligation, there is no preventing a creditor from any rate he may be able to a result, much hardship and has been entailed upon indicate been forced to the necessing chattel or salary lease. not stated suffering been forced to the neces-cing chattel or salary loans, agly of opinion that a law macted fixing eight per cent as the legal rate of interest, at present the lending of a lower rate than this, but the charging of a higher der that it may be effective, and that this act be made le in its provisions, defin-and the penalty for it, and sity of should b per annu allowing g usury and the penalty for it, and aking the penalty severe enough to event the exactions which have been actised through the urgent needs of

PROTECTION OF TIMBER.

The timber supply of the state is in anger of being completely exhausted in the near future, unless steps are also to protect it. Forest reserves ave been set apart, and regulations egarding the cutting of timber are eing enforced; but I am convinced that the greatest dangers to timber of federal control is from forest Destructive fires occur every specially in the fall, and they st commonly caused by careless s. It would be well for you to gate this matter, and formulate visiting severe penalties upon

stroyed in the interest of commercial enterprises. It has been suggested by the promoters of this movement that the various state legislatures memoralize Congress to pass a measure prohibiting the destruction of certain specified scenery in localities not set aside as national parks. Special mention is made of Niagara Falls. I believe there could be no objection to each state legislature specifying certain places within the borders of the state, asking that they be included in the general prohibition.

ohibition.

I am pleased to be able to state that action has already been taken setting aside and protecting against vandalism, the ruins of the cliff dwellings and some other objects of interest in Utah. This fact, it seems to me, should ren-der us willing to assist other states, by our memorials, in securing similar pro-tection for their natural beauties.

STATE CAPITOL.

Governor Makes it Very Clear That One Should Soon be Built.

Utah has now been in the Union just

eleven years. And yet it has "no place to lay its head." The state is addicted to the rather reprehensible practise of renting a home. If a young couple has been married for eleven years and had made no step whatever toward acquirmade no step whatever toward acquiring a home, they might justly be accused of lack of thrift. While the same accusation can hardly be made against the state, yet the time seems same accusation can hardly be made against the state, yet the time seems opportune for a comencement toward securing a building for the state offices. I would suggest that you gentlemen take a walk at your convenience to the head of Main street and climb to the brow of what is known as Capitol Hill. If you go there on a clear day, when the maginificent panorama of the city, the valley, and the lake lies be fore you, I think you will agree with me that nature could scarcely have done better in providing a site for a copitol building. Such a walk may give you at least a part of my enthusiasm for the errection, at the earliest possible time, of a capitol fitting to such a site.

All the building stone and most of the stone trimmings could be secured

All the building stone and most of the stone trimmings could be secured from our own quarries. There is no scarcity of skilled workmen in masonry, carpentry, painting, and so forth. With site and material and workmen at our doors, it will require only a united and enthusiastic effort to erect a building commensurate with the dignity and importance of the state, and an object of portance of the state, and an object of pride to citizens and admiration to visitors

visitors.

If would please me greatly for you to take the initial step toward this much desired consummation. For upon its completion the beautiful, stately building we all have in imagination, would be a lasting monument to its founders, the members of the seventh state legislature.

CODIFYING THE LAWS.

At the close of this session five vol-umes of session laws will have been added to the Revised Statutes of 1898, with a consequent lack of harmony in many respects, and difficulty of con-sultation. To remedy these conditions sultation. To remedy these conditions. I would recommend the creation, at I would recommend the creation, at the earliest possible moment in your deliberations, of a commission to be composed of three members, learned in the law, whose duty it shall be to recommend to this legislature such measures as the commission may deem necessary to harmonize, simplify, or otherwise improve existing legislation and that you further provide that on adjournment of this session such commission shall carefully compile all the laws then in force with the view of laws then in force with the view of having them printed in one volume after the style of the revision of 1898; to omit all laws repealed, and insert all amendments and new laws in their proper places; to bring the annotations of Utah decisions down to date; to prepare a comprehensive index; and, finally, to contract for and supervise the printing of the volume. This work could be thoroughly done as outlined, and the compilation be ready for disand the compilation be ready for dis-tribution before the close of the pres-

CHANGE IN FISCAL YEAR.

The former legislature changed the fiscal year, so that instead of ending, as before, on Dec. 31, it now ends on Nov. 30. The change has caused some complications. In order to avoid these and conform to the fiscal year. I would respectfully suggest that you make appropriations for the period ending Nov. 30, 1908. The law should be made uniform in providing that the reports of all departments must reach the governor not later than Dec. 15, preceding the meeting of the legisla-

AS TO RAILROADS.

Executive Refers to Railroad Commis

sion and Advises Caution. ston and Advises Caution.

There has been considerable discussion of late about the creation of a railroad commission. There are many arguments in favor of a commission; but whether or not the time for it is opportune, when so many railroads are asking for admittance to the state, is the question for you to determine. In the state constitution, article 12, section 15, power is given to the legislature to govern railroad rates and prevent abuses on the part of common carriers. There can be, therefore, no question of your authority to create a railroad your authority to create a railroad commission; and the only question is on the advisability of such action at this

time.

Probably the most difficult problem connected with the operation of the railroads in the state is the shortage of equipment, especially as it affects the delivery of coal. Various causes are responsible for this, among them unprecedented prosperity, calling for the carrying of a large amount of freight, and the demands of other states for Utah coal. The business of the state

PILE REMEDY **CIVEN AWAY**

To All Pile Sufferers We Will Send Free a Trial Package of the Pyramid Pile Cure.

In order to prove to you that our remedy is not to be classed with the many concoctions advertised as cures for this dread disease, we make this

many concoctions advertised as cures for this dread disease, we make this liberal offer.

We leave it to your own judgment to decide whether or not you can afford to do without this long tried remedy. We know of no case where the Pyramid Pile Cure has not brought relief, when it has been used according to directions. It has saved thousands from the operating table and endless torture. You owe it to yourself to give if a fair trial especially since it costs you nothing.

"I write to thank you and also praise you for the good your medicine has done me. Oh, I can't find words to express my thanks to you all for such a wonderful and speedy cure. I felt relieve a after using your sample, so I sent right on to a druggist and bought a 50c box which I believe has cured me entirely. I feel more myself now than I have felt in over a year, for I have been bothered about that long with the piles. I have told all my friends about this wonderful discovery and will recommend it whenever I can You can use my name any-

one of the greatest dangers to timber outside of federal control is from forest fires. Destructive fires occur every year, especially in the fall, and they are most commonly caused by careless campers. It would be well for you to investigate this matter, and formulate a law visiting severe penalties upon those who carelessly and criminally endanger the forests, and thus cause irreparable loss to Utah.

PRESERVATION OF SCENERY.

Utah Interested in Preventing Destruction of Ruins, Etc.

A movement of great importance, in which Utah is particularly interested, has been started for the preservation of ruins, waterfalls, forests, and other typical scenery in danger of being de-

Does Not

Ayer's Hair Vigor, as now made from our new improved formula, does not stain or color the hair even to the slightest degree Gray hair, white hair, blonde hair is no Color Hair made a shade darker. But it certainly does stop falling hair. No question about that. This is an entirely new preparation, just placed on the market. Levell, Mass.

has increased faster than the facilities

of the roads.

It is claimed by some citizens that the roads are purposely holding coal at various points, and refusing to supply the demand while amply able to do so. The absurdity of this claim is apparent when we consider the high price of coal, the large profit the railroads must make when we consider the high price of coal, the large profit the railroads must make by handling it, and the strong business reasons they have for supplying it. To accuse the roads of holding back a commodity so profitable to them, is to accuse their managers of an utter lack of business sagacity. From my observation I am convinced that it is mostly a question of shortage of equipment, caused by the increased business that has come to the roads.

If this is the case, and I think it can not be successfully disputed, the remedy is more equipment or more railroads.

If the present railroad service nadequate to furnish the citizens of inadequate to furnish the citizens of Utah with coal, then the service must be increased, or coal prevented from going out of the state until we are supplied. Yet there is enough coal in Utah to supply all the western states for centuries. Therefore another alternative would be for the citizens to build railroads to the mines.

The new federal law covering unjust

The new federal law, covering unjust discrimination, rebates, etc., is now in operation, and the roads will doubtless adapt their affairs to its provisions. Prudence and calm judgment should prevail, and every opportunity be given to railroads to clear up the situation and overcome present difficulties.

UNDER ONE BOARD.

University-Agricultural College Commission is Directly Urged.

accordance with an act approved March 9, 1905, the governor appointed a commission to investigate the work of the university and the Agricultural colthe university and the Agricultural college. It consisted of the following gentlemen: J. C. Walters and H. Bullen, Jr., of Cache county: A. S. Condon of Weber Jounty; George A. Eaton and John M. Mills of Salt Lake County; S. H. Goodwin of Utah County; Peter Sundwall of Sanpete county, and Reinhard Maeser of Beaver county. The governor acted as ex-officio chairman. The members acted without compensation, only their actual expenses being allowed. Their labors were pering allowed. sation, only their actual expenses being allowed. Their labors were performed with faithfulness and intelligence, every phases of the subject before them being thoroughly canvassed. They completed the work and handed their report to the secretary of state on July 1, 1906, according to the terms of the set creating the commission.

of the act creating the commission. The report will be transmitted to you shortly.

Three reports were prepared. The majority report, signed by five of the members, recommends absolute consolidation on one site, the mill tax plan of support, and the distirbution of the money saved by consolidation, among money saved by consolidation, among the counties of the state for high school purposes. One minority report, signed by two members, favors separate main by two memoers, favors separate maintenance with proper supervision and assignment of work, and the mill tax plan of support. A third report, signed by one member, favors separate maintenance so far as location is concerned, with control by one board of trustees.

Through the enterprise of certain gentlemen, these several reports have been themen, these several reports have been printed and distributed to the leading educators of the state, and to the members of the legislature. In view of the fact that not all the funds appropriated for the work of the commission were used by it, I would respectfully recom-

mend that an appropriation be made to reimburse those who have under-taken this distribution.

The recommendations of the commission are submitted for your consideration and action. One suggestion I take the liberty of making. Two years ago, these two institutions asked for \$617,-621, or nearly one-half of the expected revenue for the ensuing two years. They are asking now for over \$579,000, or over one-third of the expected revenue for the next two years. In order to supply even a reasonable part of these demands, it becomes necessary for us to deprive the primery and secondary schools of the state and other institutions and departments, of funds absolutely necessary for their support. Therefore my strong opinion is that you The recommendations of the commis-Therefore my strong opinion is that you gentlemen, even if you go no farther, should provide for the placing of the the proviso that one sum be asked for both schools.

I wish to give an additional reason for this conclusion. It has been the history of every resion of the legisla-ture since statehood that officers of these schools and others interested in them schools and others interested in them have been active and persistent lobby-ists. After setting forth their needs in the reports, some of the paid officers have taken time properly belonging to the state, to emphasize their claims. This has created a rivalry between two institutions which should work together for the educational betterment of the for the educational betterment of the

youth.

If this condition can be improved effectively, it should be done at once. The longer the present situation is allowed to prevall, the more difficult will it be to set matters right in this important department of the state's growth. I commend this to your careful consideration as one of the vital questions demanding your action.

CONCLUSION.

I trust you gentlemen will not conider me presumptuous in offering another suggestion. So many important matters will come before you for con-sideration and action, that it is advissideration and action, that it is advisable for you to enter at once upon your work, in order that vital questions may not be left for hasty and ill-considered action at the close of the session. Your responsibility is no ordinary one. The rights of the people, the prosperity of the state, and the welfare of its vested interests are largely in your hands. As guardlans of our in your hands. As guardians of our interests, you are asked to render a strict accounting of your temporary stewardship. So far as my co-operation will assist you in discharging your responsibility, it is cordially extended to come

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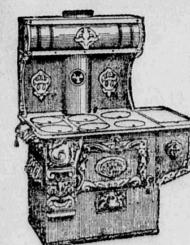
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